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Cannibalism in Galicia.
A HORRIBLE STORY.

Just twelve years ago there happened in the circle of Tornow, in Austrian Galicia—the province is divided into nine circles—a circumstance which will probably furnish the grandmama with a story for their firesides, during their bitter Galician winters, for many a year.
In the circle of Tornow, in the lordship of Parkost, is a little hamlet called Polomyja, consisting of eight hovels and a Jewish tavern. The inhabitants are mostly wretched, hewing down the first of the dense forest in which their village is situated, and conveying them to the nearest water, down which they are floated to the Vistula. Each tenant pays no rent for his cottage and patch of field, but is bound to work a fixed number of days for his landlord: a practice universal in Galicia, and often productive of much discontent and injustice, as the proprietor exacts labor from his tenant on those days when the harvest has to be got in, or the land is in best condition for tillage, and just when the peasant would gladly be engaged upon his own small plot. Money is scarce in the province, and this is accordingly the only way in which the landlord can be sure of his dues. Most of the villagers of Polomyja are miserably poor; but by cultivating a little maize, and keeping a few fowls or a pig, they scrape together sufficient to sustain life. During the summer the men collect resin from the pines, from each of which, once in twelve years, they strip a slip of bark leaving the resin to exude and trickle into a small earthenware jar at its roots; and during the winter, as already stated, they fell the trees and roll them down to the river.
Polomyja is not a cheerful spot—nested among dense masses of pine, which shed a gloom over the little hamlet; yet, on a fine day, it is pleasant enough for the old women to sit at their cottage doors, scenting their matchless pine fragrance, sweeter than the hair of the Spice Islands, and exhaling odor—listening to the harp-like thrill of the breeze in the old gray tree-tops, and knitting quietly at long stockings, while their little grandchildren romp in the heather and tufted fern.
Toward evening, too, there is something indescribably beautiful in the fire-wood. The sun dives among the trees, and paints their boles with patches of luminous saffron, or falling over a level clearing, glorifies it with its orange die, so visibly contrasting with the blue-purple shadow on the western rim of unclaimed forest, deep and luscious as the bloom on a plum. The birds then are hastening to their nests, a galeforce, high, over head, is kindled with sunlight; capering and gamboling among the branches, the merry squirrel skips home for the night.
The sun goes down, but the sky is still shining with twilight. The wild-cat begins to hiss and squall in the forest, the heron to flap hastily by, the stork on the top of the tavern chimney to poise itself on one leg for sleep. To-whoo! an owl begins to wake up. Hark! the wood-cutters are coming home with a song.
Such is Polomyja in summer time, and much resembling it are the hamlets scattered about the forest, at intervals of a few miles; in each, the public house being the most commodious and best built edifice, the church, whenever there is one, not remarkable for anything but its bulbous steeples.
You would hardly believe that amidst all this poverty a beggar could have picked up any subsistence, and yet, a few years ago, Sunday after Sunday, there sat a white-headed venerable man at the church door, asking for alms.
Poor people are proverbially compassionate and liberal, so that the old man generally got a few coppers, and often some good woman bade him come into her cottage, and let him have some food.
Occasionally Swiatek—that was the beggar's name, went his rounds selling small pinchback ornaments and beads; generally, however, only appealing to charity.
One Sunday, after church, a Masur and his wife invited the old man into their hut and gave him a crust of pie and some meat. There were several children about, but a little girl, of nine or ten, attracted the old man's attention by her artless tricks.
Swiatek felt in his pocket and produced a ring, inclosing a piece of colored glass set over foil. This he presented to the child, who ran off delighted to show her acquisition to her companions.
"Is that little maid your daughter?" asked the beggar.
"No," answered the housewife, "she is an orphan: there was a widow in this place who died, leaving the child, and I have taken charge of her; one month more will not matter much, and the good God will bless us."
"Ay, ay! to be sure He will; the orphans and fatherless are under His own peculiar care."
"She's a good little thing, and gives no trouble," observed the woman. "You go back to Polomyja to-night, I reckon!"
"I do—ah!" exclaimed Swiatek, as the little girl ran up to him. "You like the ring, is it not beautiful? I found it under a big fir to the left of the church-yard—there may be dozens there. You must turn round three times, bow to the moon, and say 'Zaboi!' then look among the tree-roots till you find one."
"Come along!" screamed the child to its comrades; "we will go and look for rings!"
"You must seek separately," said Swiatek.
The children scampered off into the wood.
"I have done one good thing for you," laughed the beggar, "in ridding you, for a time, of the noise of those children."
"I am glad of a little quiet now and then," said the woman, "but the children will not let the baby sleep at times with their clatter. Are you going?"
"Yes, I must reach Polomyja to-night. I am old and very feeble, and poor"—he began to fall into his customary whine—"very poor, but I thank and pray to God for you."

Swiatek left the cottage.
That little orphan was never seen again.
The Austrian Government has, of late years, been vigorously advancing education among the lower orders, and establishing schools throughout the province.
The children were returning from class one day, and were scattered among the trees, some pursuing a field-mouse, others collecting juniper berries, and some sauntering with their hands in their pockets whistling.
"Where's Peter?" asked one little boy of another who was beside him. "We three go home the same way, let us go together."
"Peter!" shouted the lad.
"Here I am!" was the answer from among the trees; "I'll be with you directly."
"Oh, I see him!" said the elder boy. "There is some one talking to him."
"Where?"
"Yonder, among the pines. Ah! they have gone further into the shadow, and I can not see them any more. I wonder who was with him; a man I think."
The boys waited till they were tired, and then they sauntered home, determined to thrash Peter for having kept them waiting. But Peter was never seen again.
Some time after this a servant-girl belonging to a small store kept by a Russian, disappeared from a village five miles from Polomyja. She had been sent with a parcel of grocery to a cottage at no very great distance, but lying apart from the main cluster of hovels, and surrounded by trees.
The day closed in, and her master waited her return anxiously, but as several hours elapsed without any sign of her, he—assisted by the neighbors—went in search of her.
A slight powdering of snow covered the ground, and her footsteps could be traced at intervals where she had diverged from the beaten track. In that part of the road where the trees were thickest there were marks of two pairs of feet leaving the path; but owing to the density of the trees at that spot and to the slightness of the fall of snow, which did not reach the soil, where shaded by the pines, the footprints were immediately lost. By the following morning a heavy fall had obliterated any further traces which daylight might have disclosed.
The servant-girl also was never seen again.
During the winter of 1840 the wolves were supposed to have been particularly ravenous, for thus and so did people account for the mysterious disappearances of children.
A little boy had been sent to a fountain to fetch water; the pitcher was found standing by the well, but the boy had vanished. The villagers turned out, and those wolves which could be found were dispatched.
We have already introduced our readers to Polomyja, although the occurrences above related did not take place among these eight hovels, but in neighboring villages. The reason for our having given a more detailed account of this cluster of houses—rude cabins they were—will now become apparent.
In May, 1849, the innkeeper of Polomyja missed a couple of ducks, and his suspicions fell upon the beggar who lived there, and whom he held in no esteem, as he himself was a hard-working, industrious man, while Swiatek maintained himself, his wife, and children by mendicancy, although possessed of sufficient arable land to yield an excellent crop of maize, and produce vegetables, if tilled with ordinary care.
As the publican approached the cottage a fragrant whiff of roast greeted his nostrils.
"I'll catch the fellow in the act!" said the innkeeper to himself, stealing up to the door, and taking good care not to be observed.
As he threw open the door he saw the mendicant hurriedly shoving something under his feet, and concealing it beneath his long clothes. The publican went on him in an instant, had him by the throat, charged him with theft, and dragged him from his seat. Judge of his sickening horror when from beneath the pauper's clothes rolled forth the head of a girl about the age of fourteen or fifteen years, carefully separated from the trunk.
In a short while the neighbors came up. The venerable Swiatek was locked up, along with his wife, his daughter—a girl of sixteen—and a son, aged five.
The hut was thoroughly examined, and the mutilated remains of the poor girl discovered. In a vat were found the legs and thighs, partly fresh, partly stewed or roasted. In a chest were the heart, liver, and entrails, all prepared and cleaned, as neatly as though done by a skillful butcher; and, finally, under the oven was a bowl full of fresh blood. On his way to the magistrate of the district the wretched man flung himself repeatedly on the ground, struggled with his guards, and endeavored to suffocate himself by gulping down clouds of earth and stones, but was prevented by his conductors.
When taken before the Protokoll at Dabkow, he stated that he had already killed and—assisted by his family—eaten six persons. His children, however, asserted most positively that the number was much greater than he had represented, and their testimony is borne out by the fact that the remains of fourteen different caps and suits of clothes, male as well as female, were found in his house.
The origin of this horrible and depraved taste was as follows, according to Swiatek's own confession:
In 1816, three years previous, a Jewish tavern in the neighborhood had been burned down, and the host had himself perished in the flames. Swiatek, while examining the ruins, had found the half-roasted corpse of the publican among the charred rafters of the house. At that time the old man was craving with hunger, having been destitute of food for some time. The scent and the sight of the roasted flesh inspired him with an uncontrollable desire to taste of it. He tore off a portion of the carcass and satiated his hunger upon it, and at the same time he conceived such a liking for it that he could feel no rest till he had tasted again. His second victim was the orphan above alluded to; since then—that is, during the period of no less than three years—he had frequently subsisted in the same manner, and had actually grown sleek and fat upon his frightful meals.
The excitement roused by the discovery of these atrocities was intense; several poor mothers, who had bewailed the loss of their little ones, felt their wounds reopened agonizingly. Popular indignation rose to the highest pitch; there was some fear lest the criminal should be torn in pieces himself by the enraged people, as soon as he was brought to trial; but he saved the necessity of precautions by being taken to insure his safety, for, on the first night of his confinement, he hanged himself from the bars of his prison-window.

Letter from Barclay Sound.
ALBERNI, May 23, 1861.
EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST:—H. M. S. Heate is lying in Barclay Sound. Everything is quiet as regards Indians in this locality. Capt. Stamp's place is named Alberni by the survey.
Lieut. Mayne's exploring expedition returned from Nanaimo on the 11th—five days on the journey. In returning they took a more southern route, and found the road good. Two-thirds of the way a wagon could drive through.
I should say it would be well worth the trouble of a party prospecting for minerals (particularly gold) to try the three small rivers that we crossed. They possessed all the indications of mineral wealth. Some of the minor mountains from base to apex are masses of quartz rock. Six weeks passed in prospecting on the route between here and Nanaimo, by a few industrious, practical miners, would test the matter and set it at rest one way or the other. The thing need not be expensive, and I could guarantee to a small party of practical men (no bums) every facility for starting from this way. Any local knowledge or pecuniary assistance, as far as means would admit, would, I feel confident, be cheerfully contributed from this quarter of the island.
Three routes, or even four, radiate from the head of the Alberni, compassing half at least of the island; the Northern route from the Lakes Cleo-Cote and Mah-houel to the headwaters of the Comox, Gulf of Georgia; a central route from the river Clista-Hanet, head of Alberni, via Howe's lake to Qualicum, Gulf of Georgia; and the Southern route. The fourth would diverge from this latter route half-way between Nanaimo and Alberni Settlement, somewhere about a Southerly or Southwesterly direction, and strike, either the main river of Welenet, (Wye) or the stream of Port San Juan (Pechin) or the Straits of Fucca—to which some little attention has been directed lately. This would take in the whole of the Major mountain stream that exist in the Southern half of the island, and could be accomplished with ease, safety, and cheapness. Pity but some competent parties would try—something might reward them.
Yours,
W. BANFIELD.
MAY 25th.
Yesterday, the Birthday of our Queen, was celebrated here in a marked, loyal, but exceedingly decorous manner. Some few citizens of the United States cheerfully participated with their British Colonial friends in their joyousness at another anniversary of the birthday of our good Queen. The Indians, too, joined in the celebration, with a hearty, good will, and drank no tangle-leg. The day was finished creditably; the last song sung was "Rule Britannia."
Capt. Stamp's mill is in full operation. The summer weather and the beautiful vegetation of the plains combine to make Alberni vie with the best place in this Colony.
The Swiss Boy has parted from her fore-headers, leaving her bottom one place and top-ends another. Capt. Stewart is wrecking the Florencia.
W. B.
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS—SCROFULA.—Since art first tried to relieve and cure the maladies of mankind, this fearful disease has defied all remedial measures, and remorselessly hurried through the same sad paths to eternity the innocent victims of the unmerited tortures of the sins of their forefathers. Thanks to the inventor of these cleansing and reparative remedies, the most heavily afflicted are no longer doomed to run a course so sorrowful, the relentless hand of scrofula these wonderful medicaments arrest soon after it has threatened beauty with despoilation. Holloway's corrective Ointment and mild alterative Pills unclasp the baneful grasp of scrofula, and with unerring certainty enable the descendant to cast out the reproachful infirmities inherited from his ancestors.
ALFRED FELLOWS,
IRON MERCHANT,
AND GENERAL DEALER IN
HARDWARE AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
20 Yates street, Victoria.
IMPORTS DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS in England, and has always on hand, Iron in bars, rods, sheet, plates, hoops, etc., Horse and Mule Shoes, Horse-shoe Nails and Shoe Shapes; Chains, Anvils, Vices, Files, and every article required by Smiths and Farriers, which he is able to sell in many cases at less than San Francisco rates. All other kinds of Hardware and Agricultural Implements always on hand.
N. B.—Mining Picks, an excellent article, made to the Sacramento pattern, for sale at less than the San Francisco price. april 3m
Wright & Sanders,
ARCHITECTS,
Office—CORNER YATES AND LANGLEY STS
Victoria. V. I. my7-tf
Victoria Coal Company.
COAL AND WOOD.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE ALWAYS on hand a full supply of COAL and WOOD at lowest market rates.
JOHN T. LITTLE & CO., Agents,
City Wharf, foot of Yates street.
my3 1m2p
AT FARDON'S
Photographic Gallery,
GOVERNMENT STREET, VICTORIA,
Pictures may be obtained in any style of the Art.
Likenesses on Patent Leather, \$1 Each.
Children's under 5 years, 50c. my2 3m
J. T. PIDWELL,
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT,
Corner of Yates and Langley streets,
HAS JUST RECEIVED AN INVOICE OF DE- sirable Clothing and other Merchandise, which he offers at reasonable terms to the Trade. Samples to be seen at his Office my20 1m
FOR SALE.
Genuine London Portwe,
(Byss' and other brands)
IN FINE CONDITION, PINTS AND Quarts, 4 dozen cases, THOS. PATRICK,
Corner of Johnson and Government streets.
my8 1m
FOR SALE.
IMPROVED PROPERTY ON YATES Street, 70 feet frontage by 120 feet deep, being Lot No. 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157. For further particulars apply to
REID & McDONALD, Wharf street.
my25 1m
EX "ST. MARK," FROM LIVERPOOL.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE JUST received, via San Francisco, a large and varied assortment of the finest CLOTHS and TWEEDS; also, Men's and Youths' Caps, Braces, Ties, Belts, etc., of every variety, all of which are well worth the attention of dealers.
DICKSON, CAMPBELL & CO., Wharf street.
my4 1m
SAMUEL PRICE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
Corner of Wharf and Johnson streets,
my11tf VICTORIA, V. I.

NOTICES.
NOTICE.
To Cartmen and Others.
SEALED TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned until Saturday, the 1st of June next for Grading (at per cubic yard) four building lots, commencing on Wharf and Bastion streets
R. LEWIS, Government street.
my23
WANTED.
A WET NURSE—OR TO PLACE A baby to nurse in a respectable family, willing to board two children.
Address S. J. M., at this office. my27 1w*
INFORMATION WANTED OF WILLIAM PEARSON, a native of Lancashire, England, who arrived in California about 1850. Any information concerning him since that time will be thankfully received. Address JOHN PEARSON, care of Gordon & Gitch, News Agents, Melbourne, Australia. my25 1w d&w
NOTICE.
To Carpenters and Builders.
TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED UNTIL Friday the 31st inst. for the several Artificers' works required in the erection and entire completion of a Cottage Villa near Victoria. The Drawings and Specification may be seen at the office of the undersigned on and after Wednesday the 22nd inst.
The lowest tender will be accepted if otherwise satisfactory.
WRIGHT & SANDERS, Architects,
Corner of Yates and Langley Sts.
my21
Co-Partnership Notice.
THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between BENEDICT REINHART, Simon Reinhart, and Moris Mayer, under the style and firm of Reinhart, Mayer & Co., Victoria, and Mayer, Reinhart & Co., New Westminster, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. Parties indebted to the late firm will please take notice and make immediate payment. Also, all parties having claims against the late firm will present the same to Reinhart Bro's, Victoria, for payment.
BENEDICT REINHART, SIMON REINHART, MORIS MAYER.
By S. ELSASSER, Victoria, May 13, 1861. my14 1m
NOTICE.
ALL PARTIES INDEBTED BY NOTES of hand now due, or hereafter to become due, to the late firm of REINHART MAYER & Co., Victoria, and to MAYER, REINHART & Co., New Westminster, are hereby notified that the same are in the possession of Moris Mayer, of the late firm above mentioned, who hereby appoints S. Elsasser his legal agent for collecting and cancelling the same.
MORIS MAYER, my14 tf
Victoria, May 13th, 1861.
HIBBEN & CARSWELL,
Booksellers and Stationers,
RECEIVE ADDITIONS BY NEARLY every Steamer to their present large Stock of
School, Standard and Miscellaneous BOOKS,
Embracing most of the Modern and Ancient Standard Authors in
POETRY AND FICTION,
MECHANICS, AGRICULTURE, HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY, RELIGION,
Law, Medicine, Sciences, Music, etc.,
BIBLES, HYMN AND PRAYER BOOKS, MAPS,
In Sections of both Hemispheres.
—ALSO—
Stationery,
Consisting of
BLANK WORK IN GREAT VARIETY, from Miniature to Counting House size,
Writing Papers and Materials,
Printers' Stationery and Wrapping Paper,
Playing and Visiting Cards
Letter, Note and Official Envelopes,
MUSIC AND MUSIC PAPER,
Drawing and Tracing Paper and Cloth,
DRAWING BOOKS & INSTRUMENTS,
Pocket and Counting House Diaries for 1861,
Blank, Law and Shipping Forms,
Log Books, Time Books, Draft and Note and Order Books.
SHIPPING RECEIPTS,
Copying Presses, Eyelet Machines
And a variety of other Fancy and Staple Stationery, and a good assortment of
GOLD PENS AND POCKET CUTLERY.
STATIONERS' HALL, 40 Yates street.
my22 1m
Dickson, Campbell & Co.,
Wharf Street,
OFFER FOR SALE EX. RECENT ARRIVALS
BRANDY—Martell, in case and bulk.
WHISKY—Scotch and Irish. do do
RUM—Fine Old Jamaica (high proof) do do
OLD TOM—In case and bulk, (Swaine, Hoard & Co's, W. Worthington & Sons', and other brands.) do do
GENEVA—J. de Kuyper & Sons', and Van Houten & Co's. do do
SHERRY WINE—Various brands in 1/2 casks and bottles, do do
PORT WINE—London Dock, do do
CLARET—St Julien Medoc and other brands, do do
CHAMPAGNE—Ch. Duclie, Princess Clotilde, Jacquesson et Fils, etc, do do
ROCK SPARKLING—A superior article, do do
GINGER BRANDY—In 1 doz cases, (Swaine, Hoard & Co's, W. Worthington & Sons', Henry Brett & Co's, Tanqueray's, etc., etc.) do do
RUM SHRUB, CHERRY CORDIAL, Creme de Menthe, Creme de Cassis, Creme de Noyau etc., etc. do do
my6 1m
MACDONALD & CO.,
Office on Yates street,
SELL CHECKS AT NIGHT ON TALLANT & WILDE, Bankers, San Francisco. Furnish Bills of Exchange in sums to suit, and at current rates on New York and London. Pay highest prices for Bars and Gold Dust. Make advances on Gold Dust for Assay or Coinage in San Francisco. Purchase Navy Bills and Bills on London. my3 5m&w
GROCERIES, ETC.
KWONG LEE & CO.,
Commission Merchants.
Importers and Dealers in
CHINESE GOODS,
Rice, Sugar, Tea, Provisions, etc.,
CORMORANT STREET,
Between Government and Douglas streets,
VICTORIA, V. I. m* 28 1m
S. MARTIN, Victoria.] [A. MARTIN, San Francisco.
MARTIN BROS.,
Wholesale Grocers,
—AND—
PROVISION DEALERS,
11 WHARF STREET, VICTORIA, V. I.
KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND, EX recent arrivals, a large assortment of goods in their line, selected with particular reference to Vancouver Island and British Columbia trade. All goods warranted and sold at the lowest market rates.
All orders promptly attended to.
my23 3m MARTIN BROS.
O. CURTIN & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers
—AND—
PROVISION DEALERS,
WHARF STREET, VICTORIA, V. I.
FOR SALE, EX LATE ARRIVALS,
A large and well-selected stock of
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,
Selected expressly for this and the British Columbian markets.
AT LOW RATES.
my10 1m C. CURTIN & CO.
GLADWIN, TARBELL & CO.,
IMPORTERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS
—AND—
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Groceries and Provisions,
Wharf street, foot of Yates,
VICTORIA, V. I.
my18 tf
Sporborg & Goldstone,
YATES' FIRE PROOF
Stone Warehouse, Wharf Street,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS in Groceries, Provisions, Clothing, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, etc., etc.
SPORBORG & GOLDSTONE, Dealers in Oregon Produce and Commission Merchants.
SPORBORG & GOLDSTONE, Agents for California Brooms manufactured at San Francisco. The trade supplied at a small advance above manufacturer's rates.
10,000 LBS. of splendid Oregon Bacon, for sale at SPORBORG & GOLDSTONE'S.
150 CASES BOOTS AND SHOES for sale low at SPORBORG & GOLDSTONE'S.
50 CASES OREGON LARD for sale low at SPORBORG & GOLDSTONE'S. Yates' Fire Proof Warehouse, Wharf street. my6 tf
L. MOUTTET,
Produce Commission Merchant,
JOHNSON STREET, between Wharf and Store Sts., VICTORIA, V. I.
FOR SALE, EX STEAMER CORTES from Portland, and later arrivals from San Francisco.
454 sacks choice Oregon White Oats,
250 sacks choice Island Black Oats,
200 sacks choice Island Wheat,
1200 sacks choice California Barley,
500 sacks choice California Flour, etc., etc., and a great variety of other Merchandise, all of which will be sold at the lowest rates for cash.
Constantly on hand between 50 and 100 ton. Orders from any part of the country punctually attended to.
my6 1m L. MOUTTET.
S. ELSASSER,
Forwarding and Commission Merchant,
AT REINHART BROS. STORE,
VICTORIA, V. I.
Victoria, May 13, 1861. my14 tf
TO PAINTERS!
A LARGE INVOICE OF
CAN PAINTS!
SUPERIOR
PAINT BRUSHES,
Varnish, Whitewash, Sash Tools,
ARTISTS' TOOLS, VARNISHES
WHITE LEAD, (Atlantic)
RED LEAD,
PUMICE STONE,
VERMILION, (English)
VERMILION, (American)
VERMILION, (German)
CHROME (Green),
CHROME Yellow &c.
JUST RECEIVED, direct from the Manufacturers, by
LANGLEY BROS.,
Druggists, Yates street.
my8 1m
R. G. JANION, [JANION, GREEN & CO.,
Liverpool. [Honolulu, Sandwich Islands
JANION & GREEN,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Foot of Johnson st., near the Bridge,
Victoria, V. I.
fe25 5m*
Agents for the Liverpool Board of Underwriters.

THE BRITISH COLONIST
TO ADVERTISERS.
All advertisements, unless the time for which they are to be inserted is specified, will be continued until ordered out, and so charged.
Notice to Subscribers.
Subscribers to the DAILY or WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST, in British Columbia or Washington Territory, are hereby notified that on and after this date all papers will be sent by MAIL, unless specially ordered by some other conveyance.
VICTORIA, Nov. 17th, 1860.
Gratuitous.
Notices of Divine Service and Advertisements of Marriages or Deaths inserted GRATUITOUSLY.
Thursday Morning, May 30, 1861.
Bankrupt Law.
Men get into debt here; are unable to pay their debts; are insolvent; and the only relief they are allowed is to compromise with their creditors, not in jail, or run away. It is very easy thing, and a very common thing to say, So-and-So is a rogue, because he cannot meet his liabilities punctually and in full. But the history of debtor and creditor will show more honesty than roguery. And when creditors use the expletive "rogue," as a general thing we conclude that they are smarting under a loss, and are, therefore, not in the fittest mood to pass sentence on an unfortunate debtor. If they refuse to compromise, and threaten arrest and imprisonment, the probabilities are that the insolvent leaves the country, and, consequently, for all practical purposes, the debt is paid, and our small population is left minus one of its members. If no compromise be made, and the insolvent does not run away, the unfortunate debtor finds himself lodged in durance vile. In such a predicament he can earn nothing to pay his debts or support his family, and cannot do anything to regain his liberty. Society thus gains literally nothing by imprisoning for debt; and the creditor, by taking away the liberty of the debtor, effectually prevents the latter from paying what he owes. Is it not apparent, then, that the whole tendency of imprisonment for debt is to injure all parties concerned—the creditor, the debtor, and society at large?
Regarding imprisonment for debt in such a light, we have repeatedly urged the existing necessity for a bankrupt law. The debtor and society have rights that deserve to be guarded as well as the creditor; but so long as no bankrupt law exists, and imprisonment for debt is enforced, the right of the debtor to his liberty, and society to the benefit of his industry, are completely negatived. We want, then, a bankrupt law that will do no injustice to the debtor nor to society, yet at the same time do justice to the creditor. We do not want a law to give rogues an opportunity to cheat their creditors; but we want a law that will give honest debtors as well as rogues an opportunity to prove themselves honest men. If the honest or dishonest debtors prove themselves to be honest, what more can be done? Are men to be immured in a dungeon because the creditor is suspicious that the debtor is trying to cheat him? Were such a principle enforced in criminal practice, we would never have a Court of Jail Delivery. Enough millions of the law might be found to conjure up suspicions till Doomsday; and tyranny would feel sure of its victim. We take the ground that the debtor, as an individual, and in common with society, has rights; and our laws should be framed to secure the enjoyment of those rights. If the creditor should show actual or intentional fraud, no man should be incarcerated for debt. But on transferring his assets to the hands of a receiver, he should be entitled to his liberty, and, with the certificate from the court, a complete discharge from his liabilities.
Under the present state of our law a debtor is treated worse than the vilest criminal. Once lodge him in prison, and there are no means of escape. The courts can do nothing. No one but the creditor can release him, unless a act of the Legislature be passed to discharge him from custody. In our prison the creditors does not even provide decent board; but the poor debtor is forced to live off the contributions of his friends or starve, or, as we lately witnessed, the case of a debtor living on the miserable rations served out to the chain-gang. Judge Cameron stated, a few months ago, that the English Bankrupt and Insolvent Acts extended here; but when a petition is filed, it turns out that it cannot be heard. The law is, and is not. It extends here, but there is no machinery to execute it; nor has any attempt been made to create the machinery. The oracular decision of Justice Cameron amounts to a myth. There is the law, but it cannot be used. There is your dinner, but you shall not eat it. Plates, knives and forks, are required to eat it, and we cannot allow you to make a shift with your fingers.
Such is the logic of the head of the Judiciary. Bad as the English Bankrupt and Insolvent Laws are, they would be better than none. They would do till we have time to simplify and amend them. But they are safely preserved in calf-skin, instead of passing a simple act in thirty minutes to render them operative by simple and inexpensive machinery, so that the debtor's assets be not devoured by the voracious lions of the law, whilst the creditor loses all.

Extraordinary Charges Against Gov. Douglas and Col. Moody.
In the last number of the *British Columbian* we find a letter dated New Westminster, May 16th, and signed by Henry T. Bates, which makes charges against Gov. Douglas and Col. Moody of the most extraordinary character. We have no means of verifying the statement of Bates; but the *Columbian* seems to regard it as nothing but "official robbery." It does not appear, however, from the letter that Col. Moody, subsequently to the issuance of Bates' land certificate sold the land to other parties; yet if his statement be true, both the Governor and the Land Commissioner have acted an extraordinary part in promising to pay over the money for the scrip, and then withdrawing their promise. If Bates has Col. Moody's certificate for the particular land in question, he certainly has a very good case, either against the parties in occupation or the government. If he has not, but merely the Colonel's promise, it places the matter in another light, but still in an unfavorable one. And if the tergiversation of Gov. Douglas and Col. Moody be true, it had better be forwarded, with proper affidavits, to Downing street. Such double-shuffles will never be tolerated by the Imperial Government; so, the sooner they are made acquainted with the matter the better, rather than waste time in mere indignation. We append Bates' letter for the information of our readers, and shall wait anxiously to see whether it will be disproved:
I, with a large party of others, was employed by the government to cut the Douglas and Lillooet trail in 1859, for which we received in payment for the work when done cash to the extent of 10 cents on the dollar, and the balance was paid us in land scrip, which the Commissioner of Lands and Works distinctly told us was sufficient to secure unsurveyed land in any part of the Colony. Having as my share some \$357 in scrip, I took up about 142 acres of land a short distance above Langley, for which I paid the scrip and received the Land Commissioner's certificate of title. Being anxious to secure my land, as I was then preparing to go home to the East for my wife and family, I particularly stated to Col. Moody that I wanted my land put in such a position that it would be perfectly secure, and that I should have no trouble when I would return, and that my certificate would hold the land *beyond any dispute*. Now, however, I have returned after a few months' absence, and find my land in the possession of two men, who are supplying the river steamboats with my wood at a good price. Upon applying to Judge Brew, I could get no satisfaction, and was only put to needless expense. I immediately applied to Col. Moody, who at first told me very abruptly that I would have to put the case into a lawyer's hands. Having no lawyer, but one, who would take the remainder of my hard earned cash and could do me no earthly service for it, I applied to His Excellency the Governor, who told me he could do no business with me unless I would apply for it in writing. I wrote Col. Moody. I said that I was afraid of losing my land and hard earned money, and wanted to speak to himself about it. His answer was, that if I did lose my land I should not lose my money, which was all I could get from him. I then left and went again to Col. Moody, who told me to go to the Governor, as he could do nothing about it; at any rate he could do no business with me unless in writing. I then returned home.
The next day I carried him a letter, asking him to put me in possession of the land for which I had paid him \$357, or else to return my money. He (Col. Moody) was then with the Governor, and immediately came to me, stating that the Governor had been kind enough to order him to give me my money or allow me to take up more land. I was taken up already, and that I would take the money which I had paid him. He strongly recommended me to look over some of his maps and pick out another place, but as I had travelled all through this part of the country, I said I knew that all the best lands were taken up, and that I did not want a poor place away back from the river. He then promised to return me the money I had paid, so I left him satisfied that on my return the next day I should receive the cash. The next day I again went to see him, fully expecting my money. Finding him with the Governor, I asked him if he could settle with me about the land, as he had promised to do yesterday? Instead of his answering the Governor replied that all that they could do for me was to allow me to take more land. I referred to the Colonel's promise the day previous to pay me the cash. The Governor replied that they could not pay and money—that I must take up land. I thanked his Excellency and the Colonel, and said I was afraid to have any more to do with their land.
Now, Mr. Editor, I hold in my possession a certificate of title for land in this colony, signed by the Commissioner of Lands and Works, but dare not step upon that land, although I had paid the government for it eighteen months since. I have, in reality, been robbed out of \$357, and that by a British government. What security has any man if the Governor, the Commissioner, and the Judges in the colony, cannot protect the very titles they give out and receive the gold for?
I am, sir, yours respectfully,
HENRY T. BATES.
New Westminster, May 16th, 1861.

THE NEXT NEWS.—Affairs in the States appear gloomy enough. The war spirit of the Northerners having been at last thoroughly aroused, through the aggressions of their Southern brethren, the whole country is preparing for a bloody conflict. The Southern people have woefully miscalculated on the number of sympathisers in their cause at the North, and must ere this have awakened to a full sense of the dangers which surround them and into which they have been plunged by unprincipled politicians. The greed for office has ruined many a fair country before, and it is not to be wondered if it has in the end a like effect upon the United States, where nearly every full-grown man is a politician. By the next steamer we expect to receive thrilling news: President Lincoln's proclamation, calling for volunteers, and ordering the bands of rebels assembled in the insurrectionary States to disperse within twenty days, was dated April 19th. Our last dispatch was dated May 9th, on which day the period fixed for the dispersion of the rebels expired. As the dispatches do not state that the secessionists had manifested any disposition to lay down their arms and return to the peaceful pursuits of industry, we very naturally conclude that the Federal army is before this time within the limits of the chivalric State of Virginia; and that the bloody struggle has commenced. We therefore look for the next arrival from below with painful interest. Speed the steamer!

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
AUCTION.
BUILDERS AND MECHANICS:
J. A. McCREA
WILL BELL
AT SALESROOM, ON WHARF STREET,
TO CLOSE CONSIGNMENTS,
MONDAY, June 3d, 1861,
At 11 o'clock, A.M.
8 cases Galvanized Tinned Iron Tiles, 1 foot 11 inches by 3 feet, 28 gauge; in all, 917 Tiles, for Roofing
7 cases Sheet Corrugated Galvanized Tinned Iron, for siding or roofing; 280 sheets, 2 feet 2 inches by 6 feet.
—ALSO—
For account of whom it may concern,
COFFEE.
3 bbls, 2 cases, 2 bags Coffee, as is. my 30
FOR SALE,
4000 BARRELS EXTRA OREGON FLOUR.
100 bbls superfine Oregon Flour
325 sacks barley
100 sacks bran
200 sacks California Beans
20,000 lbs Oregon Bacon, Sides, Hams and Shoulders
In lots to suit
J. J. SOUTHWATE & CO.,
Wharf street.
Photography.
A SUPERIOR AND COMPLETE PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS may be had at a moderate price. Apply to
LANGLEY BROS.
Bank Exchange Saloon.
THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING LEASED the building adjoining his Saloon at the corner of Langley Alley and Yates street, is about enlarging and fitting it up in a first-class style. When the contemplated improvements are completed he will be prepared to lease one half of the premises, to a good tenant at a low rent, for a term of years.
As heretofore the best brands of
WINES, ALES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS,
Always on hand.
JO. LOVETT,
Bank Exchange Saloon.
GREAT BARGAINS.
Selling Off! Selling Off!!
THE UNDERSIGNED, BEING ABOUT to leave Victoria, now offers for sale his large Stock of Clothing and Furnishing Goods
AT NEW YORK PRICES.
Those desirous of purchasing had better call at
QUINCY HALL,
YATES STREET, CORNER OF WHARF STREET
before going elsewhere.
E. HARRIS,
Quincy Hall
WINES AND LIQUORS
Wines and Liquors.
CHAMPAGNE WINES, choicest brands now in use
BANCROFT'S CHIEF, in bottle—very superior
CALIFORNIA WINES of old vintages and fine quality
CREME DE CASSIS, superior article
PORT AND SHERRY in cask and case, of superior quality
BRANDY, Pale and Dark, Hennessy's, Martell, and Bisquit
CLARET WINES in cask and case, large assortment
JAMAICA RUM, in puncheons and case
SCOTCH WHISKY, in bottles
BOURBON, J. & Co. Miller's, in bbls. A very choice fine old Whisky, one of the best made in America
This whisky is worthy the attention of connoisseurs
CENTURY, Magnolia, and Old Bourbon, in 32-bbls HOLLAND, IS, in bbls and cases
OLD TOM GIN, in puncheons and cases
PURE APPLE CIDER, in bbls and 4-bbls
CHOICE high-proof WHISKY, BRANDY, & RUM
BOKERS Old Sackem, Orange and Hostetter's Bitter
FOURTEEN LAWN, Cabinet & Cutter's Whisky, in cases
SYRUP, CORDIALS, &c.
For sale low by
W. H. OLIVER,
Johnson street, opposite Wharf street,
Victoria, V.I.
MOSQUITO NETTING!
MOSQUITO NETTING!!
AS THE SEASON IS NOW COMING ON for Mosquitoes I would refer the Up River merchants to the
LARGE STOCK
I now have on hand, which
WILL BE SOLD CHEAP.
my 27-1m
K. GAMBITZ.
ASSAY OFFICE.
MARCHAND & CO.,
Respectfully announce to the public of
VICTORIA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA
that they have opened their new office for
ASSAYING OF GOLD, SILVER, COPPER, AND OTHER ORES,
And are now fully prepared to make all Assays entrusted to them with
Correctness and Care.
Returns made in from 3 to 6 hours in bar or coin at the option of the depositor.
M & CO. beg to refer to the following bankers:
Wells, Fargo & Co., Victoria.
McDonald & Co., Victoria.
Ladd & Tilton, Portland Oregon.
Davidson & May, San Francisco.
Wells, Fargo & Co., San Francisco.
Tallant & Wilde, San Francisco.
Parrott & Co., San Francisco.
Sather & Church, San Francisco.
Harris & Co., San Francisco.
Abel, Grey & Co., San Francisco.
OFFICE—In the building formerly occupied by McDonald & Co., No. 8, Yates street, Victoria, my 10-1m
FOR SALE EX-RECENT ARRIVALS.
50 CASES TENNANT'S PALE ALE (qrts).
30 cases Tennant's Strong Ale (qrts).
20 cases Jud & Co's Burton Ale (qrts)
20 cases Bays' Pale Ale (pls).
25 cases Oregon Cider.
20 cases Old Tom.
20 cases Davenport's Wheat Whisky,
25 cases Duff Gordon's Pale Sherry,
25 cases Superior Brandy,
30 cases Booth & Sedgwick's Gin,
25 cases Cherry Cordial,
15 cases assorted Syrups,
25 cases Old Bourbon Whisky,
5 puncheons Bernard's Old Tom,
5 do Stewart's Scotch Whisky,
5 do McKenney's do
In lots to suit
J. J. SOUTHWATE & Co.,
Wharf street.
MUSIC SCHOOL,
BY G. SANDRIE,
Johnson street, opposite Tiger Engine.
SINGING CLASS EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and Saturday. Private Lessons. my 1-1m

MISCELLANEOUS.
AGENCY
OF THE
San Francisco Mission Woolen Mills.
WE BEG TO CALL TO THE ATTENTION of dealers in Victoria, British Columbia and Ports on Puget Sound, that we are prepared to execute with dispatch orders for the following goods, samples of which can be examined at our office:
Family Blankets, all wool, superior quality;
Mackinaw do. do. do. do. do.
Scarlet do. do. do. do. do.
Blue do. do. do. do. do.
Grey do. do. do. do. do.
Golden State Gentlemen's Long Shawls, all wool, with plain or graduated borders;
Tweeds, double and single width, all wool, and desirable colors;
Eureka Flannels, all colors, and of extra quality;
Overshirts, a variety of patterns, sizes and colors.
The above goods are manufactured of selected wools, and are superior in quality to the same class of imported fabrics.
SAML PRICE & CO.
Victoria, V. I., March 26, 1861. my 27-1m
REMOVAL.
C. VEREYDHEN,
Contractor and Builder,
Has removed his Office to the Brick Building
Corner of Douglas and Fort streets, upstairs,
AND IS PREPARED TO CONTRACT for or superintend the erection of Brick or Frame Buildings of any kind or style.
Parties who intend to build will do well to call and plans will be shown for brick stores or dwellings which can be erected at a trifling cost over that of a wooden building.
Plans and drawings of every style and specifications made at the shortest notice. my 27-1m

NEW GOODS!
Arrived by Steamer Pacific
FOR
N. MOORE & Co.
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
Alexandre's Kid Gloves,
A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF
Plain Black Silk,
RICH FIGURED SILK
AND
POPLIN DRESSES,
HOOP SKIRTS,
RIBBONS,
EMBROIDERIES,
LACES,
HOSIERY,
Etc., Etc., Etc.,
AND
AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF
Clothing,
AMONG WHICH WILL BE FOUND SOME
VERY SUPERIOR
DRESS FROCK COATS,
PANTS,
WHITE MARSEILLES VESTS,
Dress Shirts.
CRAVATS.
—ALSO—
Table Damasks, Damask Cloths,
DOILEYS, NAPKINS, TOWELINGS, DRA-
PERIES, etc., etc., etc.
A large lot of
EMBROIDERED SETS
At very reduced prices.
N. MOORE & Co.,
my 5-1m
YATES STREET.
A. BLACKMAN,
No. 14 Yates street, opposite Waddington Alley.
RESPECTFULLY INFORMS THE public of Victoria and British Columbia that he has the agency of the world-renowned
TILTON & MCFARLAND'S
Salamander Fireproof Safes,
Impenetrable to drill or chisel, with combination Powder and Burglar Proof Locks, of which he has a good assortment on hand and will sell at San Francisco prices.
Manufacturer of all sorts of
Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware.
Keeps a good stock of Stoves, Hardware and Willow, silver-plated and Britannia; Crockery and Glassware.
TIN-ROOFING and all other JOBBING done in a good manner and at reasonable prices.
my 20-1m
A. BLACKMAN.
AUSTRALIAN HOUSE,
Cor. Government and Humboldt sts.,
The best Wines, Liquors, Ale, Porter and Cigars always on hand.
my 20-1m
JOHN WILSON,
Proprietor.
Timewater Mills Flour,
FOR SALE IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT
by
EDGAR & AIME,
Wharf street, near Yates.
SAN JUAN LIME,
And Portland Cement
ON HAND AND FOR SALE BY
PEASE & BOYCE,
my 6-1m
Union Wharf

AUCTION SALES.
AUCTION.
Carpenters & Builders, Attention.
LUMBER,
Sash Doors, Jack Screws, Rollers.
ROPES, TRUCKS, ETC., at Public Auction.
Selling off to Close Business
THIS DAY,
THURSDAY, May 30th, 1861,
At 10 o'clock, A.M.,
WILL BE SOLD
At Public Auction, to highest bidder for CASH,
15,000 feet of Lumber, more or less, (as is) now laying on lot next to new Theatre.
—ALSO—
AT MR. WOLFE'S SHOP,
3 splendid Iron Tired Trucks, capable of removing the largest horse in Victoria. (original cost \$140)
—ALSO—
Ropes, Rollers, Blocks, Log Chains, Jack Screws, etc., etc.
—ALSO—
One or Poy's best Morsie Machines, in perfect order, (cost to lay down \$105, and one new Boring Machine (valuable in tramping and fencing.)
—ALSO—
A valuable set of 14 best standard Architectural Works, Office Table, Stove, Chairs, and a Cooking Stove, Raunching Furniture, Chairs, Bedding, &c.
—ALSO—
The Good Will of Business,
Stock on hand, Sash Doors, Fixtures, etc. and as it is admitted that Mr. Wolfe has enjoyed the best run of custom on the Island, a fine chance is here offered to mechanics to secure the influence and recommendation of Mr. W., and thereby obtain a good business at a small outlay.
TERMS CASH. SALE POSITIVE.
J. A. McCREA,
Auctioneer.
m24
SALE
OF
SHEEP AND CATTLE!
The Stock of Sheep on the
FARM AT CRAIGFLOWER,
And also a large number of Cattle, including Cows and Calves, and a few Horses, (principally young stock) not put to Auction at the recent sale of live stock on the farm, will be sold in lots by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
On Wednesday, 3d July next.
This fine healthy stock of Sheep, bred by Mr. Mackenzie with the greatest care during a series of years back, from the best English blood specially selected and imported, comprises the following, viz:
260 to 400 Ewes, Southdown
300 to 400 Ewe and Wether Lambs, Southdown
50 Ram Lambs, Southdown
70 to 80 Bred Rams, from 1 to 4 years old, a few of which have been imported direct from England.
There will also be sold at the same time, (if not previously disposed of) 3 fine Hampshire Down Rams, imported from England by the Hudson's Bay Company THIS YEAR.
An opportunity so rare is well worthy the attention of farmers wishing to improve their breeds of stock. Credit for 3 months on bills with approved security will be given, or 2 1/2 per cent discount for ready money will be allowed on all purchases amounting to \$50 and upwards.
Further particulars may be learnt on application to Mr. Mackenzie, at the Farm, or to Dr. Toinie or Mr. Munro, at Victoria.
The sale will commence on the Farm, at 11 o'clock, A.M., and conditions of sale will then be read.
Victoria, May 27th, 1861 my 28

Auction Sale
—OF—
REAL ESTATE,
THE PROPERTY
OF THE
Hudson Bay Company,
AT VICTORIA,
Comprising what remains unsold of the
Fort Site and Adjoining Lots.
P. M. BACKUS, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT THE
HUDSON BAY COMPANY'S FORT
—ON—
TUESDAY, 4th June next,
At 12 o'clock, M.,
THE ABOVE NAMED PROPERTY.
This sale will close out the balance of the most desirable property in Victoria, and offers great inducements to capitalists.
The Terms of Sale have been made liberal, in order to give parties with a small capital an opportunity to invest in the business part of the Town without any very heavy outlay.
Plans of the Property and Terms of Sale may be seen at the Office of the Auctioneer, El Dorado Building, Yates street.
TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF SALE
OF THE HUDSON BAY COMPANY'S FORT
And other Property:
First—Twenty-five per cent. of the purchase money to be paid upon the day of sale, and the balance thereof at any time within two years of the day of sale, with one per cent. per month interest thereon, payable quarterly for one year from the day of sale, and one and one-half per cent. per month interest, payable quarterly, for the second year.
Second—All taxes and assessments which shall be imposed upon or in respect of the lands sold, must be paid when due by the purchaser.
Third—Failing compliance with each and all of the above conditions, all previous partial payments will be forfeited, and the land will revert to the Hudson Bay Company.
Fourth—Conveyances in due form will be executed on compliance with the above mentioned conditions, without charge to the purchaser.
Fifth—Parties purchasing buildings, on or partially on the street, must remove the same within thirty days, so as not to obstruct the street.
Sixth—Parties purchasing buildings, and not the lots on which they stand, must remove the same within thirty days. my 6-1m

UNDERTAKING.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING A COMPLETE stock on hand, is now prepared to execute any order thereon, on the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.
The Trade Supplied.
H. LEWIS,
Corner of Government and Broughton streets,
my 8-1m
Victoria.

H. B. Co.'s Wharf, (in readiness for the Officer,) where they will be received and stored free of expense.

W. A. MOUTAT,
Master.

NY10 1m

